Major John Rogers. Mayor

Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. X.

Wise if a minister, but if a king
More wise, more learn'd, more just, more every thing.

THERE is scarcely any truth more certain or more evident, than that the nobles of Europe, are, in general, less happy, than the common people.— There is one irrefragable proof of it, which is, that they do not maintain their own population. Families, like stars, or candles, which you will, are going out continually, ; and without fresh recruits from the plebeians, the nobility would in time be extinct. If you make allowances for the state, which they are condemned by themselves and the world to support, they are poorer than the poor; deeply in debt, and tributary to usurious capitalists, as greedy as the Jews. The kings of Europe, in the sight of a philosopher, are the greatest slaves upon earth; how often soever we may call them despots, tyrants, and other rude names, in which our pride and vanity takes a wonderful delight, they have the least exercise of their inclinations, the least personal liberty, and the least free indulgence of their passions of any men alive. Yet how rare are the instances of resignations, and how universal is the ambition to be noble, and the wish to be royal. Experience and philosophy are lost upon mankind. The attention of the world has a charm in it, which few minds can withstand. The people consider the condition of the great in all those delusive colours in which imagination can paint and gild it, and reason can make little resistance, to this impetuous propensity. To better their condition, to advance their fortunes without limits, is the object of their constant desire, the employment of all their thoughts by day and by night. They feel a peculiar sympathy with that pleasure, which they presume those enjoy, who are already powerful, celebrated and rich, "we favour," says a great writer, "all "their inclinations, and forward all their wish-"es. What pity, we think, that any thing "should spoil and corrupt so agreeable a situati-"on; we could even wish them immortal, and "it seems hard to us, that death should at last "put an end to such perfect enjoyment. It is "cruel we think in nature, to compel them from "their exalted stations, to that humble, but hos-"pitable home, which she has provided for all "her children. Great king, live forever! is "the compliment, which, after the manner of "eastern adulation, we should readily make "them, if experience did not teach us its absur-"dity. Every calamity that befals them, every "injury that is done them, excites in the breast "of the spectator ten times more compassion and "resentment, than he would have felt, had the "same things happened to other men; it is the "misfortunes of kings only, which afford the "proper subjects for tragedy; they resemble, "in this respect, the misfortunes of lovers. "These two situations are the chief which inter-"est us upon the theatre; because, in spight of "all that reason and experience can tell us to the "contrary, the prejudices of the imagination, at-"tach to these two states a happiness superior to "any other. To disturb or put an end to such "perfect enjoyment, seems to be the most atro-"cious of all injuries. The traitor who con-"spires against the life of his monarch, is thought "a greater monster, than any other murderer. "All the innocent blood that was shed in the ci-"vil wars, provoked less indignation than the "death of Charles the first. A stranger to hu-"man nature, who saw the indifference of men "about the misery of their inferiors, and the re-"gret and indignation which they feel for the "misfortunes and sufferings of those above them, "would be apt to imagine, that pain must be "more agonizing, and the convulsions of death "more terrible to persons of higher rank, than "to those of meaner stations.

"Upon this disposition of mankind, to go "along with all the passions of the rich and pow-"erful, is founded the distinction of ranks, and "the order of society. Our obsequiousness to "our superiors more frequently arises from our "admiration for the advantages of their situati-"on, than from any private expectations of bene-"fit from their good will. Their benefits can "extend but to a few; but their fortunes inter-"est almost every body. We are eager to assist "them in compleating a system of happiness that "approaches so near to perfection; and we de-"sire to serve them for their own sake, without "any other recompence but the vanity or the "honor of obliging them. Neither is our de-"ference to their inclinations founded chiefly, "or altogether, upon a regard to the utility of "such submission, and to the order of society, "which is best supported by it. Even when the "order of society seems to require that we should "oppose them, we can hardly bring ourselves to "do it. That kings are the servants of the peo-"ple, to be obeyed, resisted, deposed, or punish-"ed, as the public conveniency may require, is "the doctrine of reason and philosophy; but it "is not the doctrine of nature. Nature would "teach us to submit to them, for their own sakes, "to tremble and bow down before their exalted "station, to regard their smile as a reward suf-"ficient to compensate any services, and to dread "their displeasure, though no other evil was to "follow from it, as the severest of all mortifica-"tions. To treat them in any respect as men, "to reason and dispute with them upon ordina-"ry occasions, requires such resolution, that "there are few men whose magnanimity can "support them in it, unless they are likewise "assisted by familiarity and acquaintance. The "strongest motives, the most furious passions, "fear, hatred and resentment, are scarce suffi-"cient to balance this natural disposition to re-"spect them: and their conduct must either "justly or unjustly, have excited the highest de-"gree of all those passions, before the bulk of "the people can be brought to oppose them with "violence, or to desire to see them either punish-"ed or deposed. Even when the people have "been brought this length, they are apt to re-"lent every moment, and easily relapse into "their habitual state of deference. They can-"not stand the mortification of their monarch; "compassion soon takes the place of resentment, "they forget all past provocations, their old "principles of loyalty revive, and they run to "re-establish the ruined authority of their old "masters, with the same violence with which "they had opposed it. The death of Charles "the first, brought about the restoration of the "royal family. Compassion for James the second, "when he was seized by the populace, in making "his escape on ship board, had almost prevented "the revolution, and made it go on more heavi-"ly than before.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, MAY 6, 1790.

EASTERN CIRCUIT COURT.

The CHARGE of Chief Justice JAY, to the Grand Juries of the Eastern Circuit.

WHETHER any people can long govern themselves in an equal uniform and orderly manner, is a question which the advocates for free governments justly consider as being exceedingly important to the cause of liberty. This question, like others, whose solution depends on facts can only be determined by experience: It is a question on which many think some room for doubt, still remains. Men have had few fair opportunities of making the experiment; and this is one reason why less progress has been made in the science of government, than in almost any other. The far greater number of the constitutions and governments of which we are informed, have originated in force or in fraud; having been either imposed by improper exertions of power, or introduced by the arts of designing individuals, whose apparent zeal for liberty, and the public good, enabled them to take advantage of the credulity and misplaced confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Providence has been pleased to bless the people of this country, with more perfect opportunities of choosing, and more effectual means of establishing their own government than any other nation has hitherto enjoyed; and for the use we may make of these opportunities, and of these means, we shall be highly responsible to that Providence, as well as to mankind in general, and to our own posterity in particular. Our deliberations and proceedings, being unawed and uninfluenced by power or corruption, domestic or foreign, are perfectly free—our citizens are generally and greatly enlightened—and our country is so extensive, that the personal influence of popular individuals, can rarely embrace large portions of it. The institution of general and State governments—their respective conveniencies, and defects in practice, and the subsequent alterations made in some of them, have operated as useful experiments, and conspired to promote our advancement in this interesting science. It is pleasing to observe, that the present national government, already affords advantages, which the preceding one proved too feeble and ill constructed to produce. How far it may be still distant from the degree of perfection to which it may possibly be carried, time only can decide. It is a consolation to reflect, that the good sense of the people will be enabled, by experience, to discover and correct its imperfections, especially while they continue to retain a proper confidence in themselves, and avoid those jealousies and dissentions, which, often springing from the worst designs, frequently frustrate the best measures.

Wise and virtuous men, have thought and reasoned very differently, respecting government; but in this, they have at length very unanimously agreed, viz.— That its powers should be divided into three distinct, independent departments; the executive, legislative and judicial. But how to constitute and balance them, in such a manner as best to guard against abuse and fluctuation, and preserve the constitution from encroachments, are points on which there continues to be a great diversity of opinions, and on which we have all, as yet much to learn. The constitution of the United States, has accordingly instituted these three departments; and much pains have been taken so to form and define them, as that they may operate as checks one on the other, and keep each within its proper limits: It being universally agreed, to be of the last importance to a free people that they who are vested with executive, legislative and judicial powers, should rest satisfied with their respective portions of power—and neither encroach on the provinces of each other, nor suffer themselves nor the others to intermeddle with the rights reserved by the Constitution, to the people.

If then so much depends on our rightly improving the before mentioned opportunities; if the most discerning and enlightened minds may be mistaken relative to THEORIES, unconfirmed by PRACTICE; if on such difficult questions, men may differ in opinion, and yet be patriots—and if the merits of our opinions can only be ascertained by experience—let us patiently abide the trial, and unite our endeavors to render it a fair and impartial one.

These remarks may not appear very pertinent to the present occasion—and yet it will be readily admitted, that occasions of promoting good will and good temper, and the progress of useful truths among our fellow-citizens, should not be omitted. These motives urge me further to observe, that a variety of local and other circumstances, rendered the formation of the judicial department, particularly difficult.

We had become a nation—as such we were responsible to others for the observance of the *laws of nations*; and as our national concerns were to be regulated by *national laws*—national tribunals became necessary for the interpretation and execution of them both. No tribunals of the like kind and extent had heretofore existed in this country; from such therefore, no light of experience, nor facilities of usage and habit were to be derived. Our jurisprudence varied in almost every State, and was accommodated to local, not general convenience—to partial, not national policy. This convenience and this policy, were nevertheless to be regarded, and tenderly treated. A judicial controul, general and final, was indispensable—the manner of establishing it, with powers neither too extensive, nor too limited: rendering it properly independent, and yet properly amenable, involved questions of no little intricacy. The expediency of carrying justice as it were to every man's door, was obvious; but how to do it in an expedient manner was far from being apparent. To provide against discord between national and State jurisdictions, to render them auxiliary instead of hostile to each other; and so to connect both as to leave each sufficiently independent, and yet sufficiently combined, was, and will be arduous.

Institutions formed under such circumstances, should therefore be received with candor and tried with temper and prudence. It was under these embarrassing circumstances, that the articles in the constitution on this subject, as well as the act of Congress for establishing the judicial courts of the United States, were made and passed.

Under the authority of that act, this court now sits—its jurisdiction is two-fold *civil* and *criminal*: to the exercise of the *latter*, you, gentlemen, are necessary, and for that purpose are now convened.

The most perfect constitutions—the best governments, and the wisest laws, are vain, unless well administred and well obeyed. Virtuous citizens will observe them from a sense of duty; but those of an opposite description, can be restrained only by fear of disgrace and punishment. Such being the state of things, it is essential to the welfare of society, and to the protection of each member of it, in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights, that offenders be punished.

The end of punishment, however, is not to expiate for offences; but by the terror of example, to deter men from the commission of them. To render these examples useful, policy as well as morality, require not only that punishment be proportionate to guilt, but that all proceedings against persons accused or suspected, should be accompanied by the reflection that they may be innocent. Hence therefore, it is proper that dispassionate and careful enquiry should precede those rigours, which justice exacts, and which should always be tempered with as much humanity and benevolence as the nature of such cases may admit. Warm, partial and precipitate prosecutions, and cruel and abominable executions such as racks, embowelling, drawing, quartering, burning and the like are no less impolitic than inhuman. They infuse into the public mind, disgust at the barbarous severity of government, and fill it with pity, and partiality for the sufferers. On the contrary, when offenders are prosecuted with temper and decency; when they are convicted, after impartial trials, and punished in a manner becoming the dignity of public justice to prescribe, the feelings and sentiments of men, will be on the side of government; and however disposed they may, and ought to be to regard suffering offenders with compassion; yet that compassion will never be unmixed with a due degree of indignation.

We are happy, that the genius of our laws is mild, and we have abundant reason to rejoice, in possessing one of the best institutions that ever was devised, for bringing offenders to justice, without endangering the peace and security of the innocent, I mean that of Grand Juries. Greatly does it tend to promote order and good government, that in every district, there should frequently be assembled a number of the most discreet and respectable citizens in it, who on their oaths are bound to enquire into, and present all offences committed against the laws in such district—and greatly does it tend to the quiet and safety of good and peaceful citizens, that no man can be put in jeopardy for imputed crimes, without such previous enquiry and presentment. The extent of your district, gentlemen, which is commensurate with the State, necessarily extends your duty throughout every county in it, and demands proportionable diligence in your enquiries, and circumspection in your presentments.

The objects of your enquiry are, all offences committed against the laws of the United States in this district, or on the high seas by persons now in the district. You will recollect that the laws of nations make part of the laws of this, and of every other civilized nation. They consist of those rules for regulating the conduct of nations towards each other, which, resulting from right reason, receive their obligation from that principle, and from general assent and practice. To this head also belong, those rules or laws which by agreement become established between particular nations, and of this kind are treaties, conventions, and the like compacts. As in private life, a fair and legal contract between two men, cannot be annulled or altered by either, without the consent of the other, so neither can treaties between nations. States and legislatures may repeal their regulating statutes, but they cannot repeal their *bargains*. Hence it is, that treaties fairly made and concluded, are perfectly obligatory, and ought to be punctually observed. We are now a nation, and it equally becomes us to perform our duties as to assert our rights.

The penal statutes of the United States are few, and principally respect the revenue. The right ordering and management of this important business, is very essential to the credit, character and prosperity of our country. On the citizens at large, is placed the burthen of providing for the public exigencies: Whoever therefore fraudulently withdraws his shoulder from that common burthen, necessarily leaves his portion of the weight to be borne by the others, and thereby does injustice, not only to the government but to them.

Direct your attention alſo to the conduct of the national officers —and let not any corruptions, frauds, extortions, or criminal negligencies, with which you may find any of them juſtly chargeable, paſs unnoticed. In a word, Gentlemen, Your province and your duty extend (as has been before obſerved) to the enquiry and preſentment of all offences of every kind committed againſt the United States in this diſtrict, or on the high ſeas by perſons in it. If in the performance of your duty, you ſhould meet with difficulties, the court will be ready to afford you proper aſſiſtance.

It cannot be too ſtrongly impreſſed on the minds of us all, how greatly our individual proſperity depends on our national proſperity; and how greatly our national proſperity depends on a well organized, vigorous government, ruling by wiſe and equal laws, faithfully executed, nor is ſuch a government unfriendly to liberty—to that liberty which is really ineſtimable. On the contrary, nothing but a ſtrong government of laws, irreſiſtably bearing down arbitrary power and licenticuſneſs, can defend it againſt thoſe two formidable enemies. Let it be remembered, that civil liberty conſiſts, not in a right to every man to do juſt what he pleaſes—but it conſiſts in an equal right to all the citizens to have, enjoy, and to do in peace, ſecurity, and without moleſtation, whatever the equal and conſtitutional laws of the country admit, to be conſiſtent with the public good. It is the duty and the intereſt, therefore, of all good citizens, in their ſeveral ſtations to ſupport the laws and government, which thus protect their rights and liberties. I am perſuaded, Gentlemen, that you will chearfully and faithfully perform the taſk now aſſigned you: and I forbear, by additional remarks, to detain you longer from it.

[*To the foregoing Charge, the following* REPLY *was made by the* Grand-Jury, *for the Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict.*]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

THE very excellent charge given to the Grand-Jury of this diſtrict, by his Honor the chief Judge of the Federal court, demands our thanks, and particular attention: And that it may be more influential, and impreſs the minds of our fellow citizens at large, we beg leave to aſk a copy of it for the preſs.

Your Honours may be aſſured, we ſhall in our ſeveral departments, when diſmiſſed, exert our influence to promote peace, good order, and a ſtrict regard to the laws of the United States, agreeably to the conſtitution ſo lately adopted; and we truſt the judicial department will ever be filled, as it now is with gentlemen of the firſt characters for learning, integrity and ability.

We wiſh your Honours the divine preſence in all your circuits, and that you may be guarded by a good providence.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Foreman.

May 4, 1790.

☞ *The Supreme Court of the United States for the Eaſtern Circuit, was held in the Diſtrict of New-York, on the 4th—of Connecticut on the 22d days of April—Of Maſſachuſetts on the 4th, and of New Hampſhire on the 20th days of May laſt.*

THE TABLET.——No. CXXIII.

"The beſt inſtitutions may appear imperfect, while the people are ſo, among whom they are eſtabliſhed."

(Continuation and concluſion of the arguments in ſupport of the poſition, that the univerſal diffuſion of literature muſt precede and prepare the way for the univerſal prevalence of religion.)

THERE may be an objection brought againſt the principles of this diſcuſſion. It may be ſuggeſted, and I am willing to concede to the truth of it, that in nations arrived to the greateſt degree of refinement in learning, every ſpecies of vice and immorality has been carried to the greateſt degree of exceſs. To obviate this objection it muſt be conſidered, that theſe vices proceed from cauſes totally alien from literary improvements. The corruption of learning, of manners and religion, are a neceſſary ſtage in the progreſs of nations, and inſeparable from humanity. Literary improvements flouriſh moſt in the period immediately ſubſequent to the civilization of a kingdom, and their declenſion always precedes its deſtruction. Theſe ſtages are eſſential to every thing capable of progreſſion. In the vegetable world we ſee plants ſpring from the earth, grow to maturity, and decay. Our bodies exhibit the tenderneſs of infancy, the vigor of manhood—then the feebleneſs and deformity of age. Our intellectual faculties paſs through ſtages preciſely correſponding to thoſe of the body; and we may as well impute the decays of old age to the enlargement of our intellectual powers, as to aſcribe national decays of religion to improvements in literature. Theſe ſtages are in a peculiar manner incident to nations. And as the growth of the body muſt, in ſome meaſure, precede the improvement of the mind; ſo the introduction of literature into a nation muſt, in ſome meaſure, precede the reception of religion. Then both flouriſh in their purity and are corrupted together. Literature, like the body, ceaſes to exiſt; religion like the intellectual faculties is extended to immortality. The objection therefore amounts to no more than this: that it is impoſſible to give a perfect religion to imperfect creatures; that is, one ſufficient, without miraculous interpoſition, to reſtrain their vicious inclinations; or to expreſs it in other words, that it is impoſſible to give perfection to the moral character of a race of beings, who are imperfect in all other reſpects.

When therefore we reflect that religion is cultivated moſt in a ſtate of mediocrity, equally removed from opulence and indigence, every rational mind muſt be convinced not only of the futility of the objection juſt mentioned, but that religion, as well as civil liberty, flouriſhes beſt in a land of knowledge.

This enumeration of hiſtorical facts, and the obſervations we have made, may be compriſed in the following conciſe deductions, —That mankind in the ſavage ſtate are incapable of entertaining any juſt notions of an infinite inviſible Deity, or of underſtanding the fundamental principles of chriſtianity; that of courſe it is naturally impoſſible they ſhould believe, much leſs practiſe its precepts; that this diſpenſation was firſt publiſhed and propagated among the moſt learned nations on earth, the Greeks and Romans; that wherever it has been preached among ſavages, it has been immediately buried in ignorance, or blended with idolatry; that wherever it has been eſtabliſhed, it has been preceded by the introduction of literature or ſupported and promoted by progreſſive civilization; that at preſent it exiſts only in nations where learning is more or leſs encouraged; that a corruption of literature, of manners and of religion are eſſential to humanity and inſeparable companions. From theſe principles, which we find eſtabliſhed by the invariable experience of the whole human race, we conclude with all poſſible certainty, that ſo glorious an event as the *univerſal prevalence of religion muſt be preceded by the univerſal diffuſion of literature.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

IN the bill for extending the Judiciary laws to the ſtate of N. Carolina, a clauſe was inſerted by which the Diſtrict Court of the State of N. Hampſhire was to have been held only at Portſmouth, inſtead of Portſmouth and Exeter alternately as in the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion. This clauſe was amended in the Houſe by inſerting "Exeter": The Senate diſagreed to this amendment—a conference was held, and the joint committee propoſed that the Houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement. This was moved in the Houſe accordingly—and the motion ſupported by Mr. Livermore, and oppoſed by Mr. Gilman and Mr. Foſter.

Mr. Gilman called for the reading of the report of the ſelect committee on the Memorial from Portſmouth—which being read,

Mr, Livermore obſerved, that he had no doubt the facts ſtated in this report were true, and that a ſhip of two or three hundred tons had been at Exeter; but he was inſtructed to ſay, that the ſhip was only *built* there; that ſhe was towed down the river light, without maſts, or loading of any kind, hawled by ropes over mud and flats down to Portſmouth, and has never been at Exeter ſince, and will never go there again. That Exeter never was or can be a place of greater maritime trade than ſeveral other places in the State, at which it never was comtemplated to hold any Court, there being but 3 or 4 feet water in the winding creek or river which leads to is. Courts have been invariably held at Portſmouth—The Maritime Court was always held there—it is indiſputably the beſt place for the Diſtrict Court, and I hope ſaid Mr. Livermore it will never be held any where elſe.

Mr. Gilman replied to Mr. Livermore: He obſerved that there was a majority of the repreſentation from New-Hampſhire, in favor of adhering to the original arrangement: He thought ſome regard ſhould be paid to their opinion—that a majority of the Legiſlature of that State, it was to be preſumed, were alſo in favor of it. He further obſerved that he had no doubt his Hon. Colleague was inſtructed to ſay, what he did; but he beg'd leave to obſerve, that the gentleman's information was falſe reſpecting the depth of water in the navigation to Exeter—ſo far from this being a meer mud creek, there was from 8 to 10 feet water at high tide, and at ſpring tides 11 feet; and it is fact that veſſels from 50 to 70 tons partly load there, and bring their cargoes to that place. The diſpute is a meer ſcramble between two towns, and if Congreſs ſhould agree to the alteration, other alterations will be found neceſſary, when the Exciſe law ſhall be paſſed—for in the neighborhood of Exeter more than three fourths of the whole Exciſe will be collected—and there are no places beſide, in the vicinity, which can accommodate Courts, but Exeter. He wiſhed therefore that the Houſe would adhere to the original arrangement.

Mr. Thatcher hoped the Houſe would not agree to the report of the joint committee, but would inſiſt on their amendment. It ſeemed to be a party matter between the towns of Portſmouth and Exeter, and the former only has been heard before this houſe.—Some gentlemen from Portſmouth have come forward and prayed Congreſs to grant them a particular privilege, to the injury of Exeter. The ſeting of Courts in a place is eſteemed by the inhabitants thereof, a conſiderable privilege; but Exeter has not yet been heard—He therefore hoped this Houſe would not agree to remove the Courts from Exeter to Portſmouth, till time enough has elapſed for the gentlemen in Exeter to come forward and ſtate their reaſons why the Courts ſhould be continued as they now are. And this undoubtedly would be done by next ſeſſion of Congreſs. No injuſtice can accrue to Portſmouth till that time. There will not be more than one or two ſeſſions of the Court before Congreſs meets again. He could not help obſerving, that the Senate, in this caſe, had not acted with their uſual ſtability, but ſeem to have attempted to change the place of holding the Courts in Hampſhire without due conſideration. They have attended to the prayer of the gentlemen from Portſmouth, and have not given the gentlemen of Exeter an opportunity of ſhewing why that prayer ought not to be granted. It is a fact that Portſmouth and Exeter are, in ſome reſpects, rivals—and this Houſe ought not to favor one to the injury of the other. Portſmouth has many natural advantages for carrying on trade and commerce, while Exeter labors under every inconvenience, and therefore Congreſs will do well to extend to her every thing that may promote and encourage her trade. The gentleman firſt up from N. Hampſhire, (Mr. Livermore,) ſays, that he has been informed there is not more than 3 or 4 feet of water leading to Exeter; but another gentleman, from that State, (Mr. Gilman,) who has lived many years in Exeter, and been engaged in Commerce there, declares there is a depth of water of 8 or 10 feet leading to that town. It is to be preſumed the latter gentleman is beſt acquainted with this fact, I therefore ſhall take it for granted the depth of water is much greater than has been repreſented by thoſe who advocate the removal of the Court.

It has been ſaid the petitioners are reſpectable merchants in Portſmouth—He doubted not but many of them were very reſpectable merchants—but he had reaſon to believe ſome of them were not in the mercantile line—It is ſaid the maritime courts were never held Exeter; but during the war were eſtabliſhed, by the Legiſlature of that ſtate, at Portſmouth—the reaſon was becauſe the maritime courts were then erected ſolely for the purpoſe of trying captures—and at that time there was but little, or no commerce carried on at Exeter, which if he had been rightly informed, is not the caſe now. If the law for eſtabliſhing the diſtrict courts be inſpected, it will appear, that in ſeveral inſtances, they are appointed to be held at places where they were never held before; he believed that was the caſe in the diſtrict of Maine—the court is now held twice a year for that diſtrict, at Wiſcaſſett, which begins to be a flouriſhing place, though but a few years ago there might be no commerce there. This he took to be the caſe with Exeter.

It has been ſaid the Gentlemen at Portſmouth are willing the circuit court ſhould be held alternately at Portſmouth and Exeter, and he conceived there was the ſame reaſon why the diſtrict court ſhould be held at Exeter alſo. He thought this reaſon would be much ſtronger when the exciſe laws were contemplated as a ſource of judicial buſineſs.

He ſaid he had one obſervation to make on the method the Senate had taken to effect the removal of the court from Exeter. A clauſe is tucked in at the very cloſe of a bill for eſtabliſhing the judicial courts in the ſtate of North Carolina—It is of great importance to have the courts eſtabliſhed, as ſoon as poſſible, in that State, and withou doubt the Senate preſumed the Houſe, under this impreſſion, would conſent to the clauſe reſpecting Exeter, rather than retard the paſſing of the more eſſential parts of the law. But he hoped the Houſe would perſiſt in their original amendment, and if at the next ſeſſion it ſhould appear neceſſary to remove the court from Exeter to Portſmouth, it will then be time enough to do it, and a law may paſs for that purpoſe.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that ſome obſervations had been thrown out againſt the Senate, which he did not conceive their conduct merited; and from the known candor of the gentlemen who had uſed them, he did not doubt that on mature reflection they would conſider them in the ſame light that he did. The ſubject now before the Houſe has been canvaſſed by a committee from both Houſes; every member of which except one, was in favour of the report which had been made—they are gentlemen of undoubted integrity—they had the fulleſt opportunity of inveſtigating the ſubject, a much better opportunity than the Houſe can poſſibly have—and if the reports of ſuch committees are not to be a rule to the Houſe, their utility is deſtroyed. He had formerly been in favor of the court's being held at Exeter, as a majority of the members from that State had repreſented it as eligible; but ſince it has become a ſubject of diſpute, and the matter has been carried to ſuch lengths, and the reſult has been the report now read, he was in favour of receding.

Mr. Foſter obſerved that the Gentleman from Maſſachuſetts was miſtaken, as there were *two* members of that committee againſt it—he added ſome obſervations which we did not hear.

The queſtion for receding being put, was loſt—and the houſe voted to adhere to their amendment.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1790.

The Committee to whom was re committed the bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining, reported an amendment to ſaid bill, which was, to ſtrike out the firſt clauſe.——The bill as it now ſtands, provides only for a remiſſion of the penalties incurred by ſaid Twining for failures in his contract for tranſporting the mail.——The amendment reported was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for repealing, after the laſt day of ——— the duties heretofore laid on ſpirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their ſtead.

Mr. Seney in the Chair.

The Committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the bill, and finiſhed it.—They then roſe, and the Chairman reported the ſame to the Houſe, with ſundry amendments.

Mr. Sedgwick made ſome objections to entering into a conſideration of the amendments propoſed to this bill.—He wiſhed that the queſtion of aſſumption ſhould be firſt decided upon.

Mr. Sherman was in favor of finiſhing the bill at this time—He wiſhed and expected that the aſſumption would be taken up, before the cloſe of the ſeſſion—and ſaid, it may be made the ſubject of a ſeparate bill.

Mr. Bloodworth offered ſeveral objections to the bill.

Mr. Madiſon was in favor of finiſhing it.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that the gentlemen who are for delaying the paſſage of this bill, do not explicitly object to the mode pointed out for raiſing the additional revenue—They do not ſay, that if this plan is rejected, they will agree to ſubſtituting other objects of revenue—ſo that thoſe who are in favor of providing the Ways and Means to carry into effect the funding ſyſtem, are embarraſſed how to proceed.—If the gentlemen will be explicit—and declare that if the propoſed duties are not taken by the general government, they will point out, and agree to others, we ſhall know what to do—but at preſent, it is utterly impoſſible to determine, from their mode of procedure, what their object is.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to Mr. Fitzſimons. He ſaid for his own part, he had always aimed to be open and explicit on this ſubject—and that he was now ready to declare, that on the principle of not aſſuming the State Debts, the duties contemplated by the bill would be impolitic and unjuſt—they will operate in a moſt inauſpicious manner, both with reſpect to the creditors of the States, the tranquility of the State Governments, and the peace and honor of the general government—This had been he ſaid the invariable tenor of his obſervations on this ſubject, from the firſt to the laſt.

Mr. Stone read a ſtatement which he had prepared, containing ſeveral duties on Impoſts and Tonnage, in addition to thoſe already laid—and ſome new ones—which he ſuppoſed might be ſubſtituted, in lieu of the Exciſe propoſed in the bill, to which he was oppoſed.

Mr. Gerry was oppoſed to proceeding in the conſideration of the bill—He wiſhed it might lie for a few days, till the Houſe could poſſeſs themſelves of the opinion of the Senate—whom, he had been informed, now had the ſubject of aſſumption under conſideration.

Mr. Fitzſimons replied to Mr. Gerry. He tho't it a very extraordinary propoſition, that the houſe ſhould wait for the determination of the Senate upon any ſubject, more eſpecially a queſtion of this kind—beſides he very much doubted the right of the Senate to originate any thing on the buſineſs of the aſſumption—but we are not to decide haſtily, ſaid he, becauſe a majority may determine differently from what ſome gentlemen appear to wiſh ſhould take place!

I would aſk, ſaid he, how this legiſlature is ever to go on with the important buſineſs before them, except they are to abide by the deciſion of the majority. Some gentlemen appear to be oppoſed to the principle of the bill—others are oppoſed to all duties except the State debts are aſſumed. Let us reflect on our ſituation, provided no proviſion is to be made for the domeſtic debt of the United States. He hoped the conſideration of the bill would be delayed no longer.

Mr. Gerry replied to Mr. Fitzſimons; he contended that the Senate had a right to originate the buſineſs of the aſſumption, and that it had been cuſtomary for that houſe to wait for the deciſion of the Senate, when they had been informed that they were on a ſubject which the houſe had contemplated taking up; he declared that no man realized more than he did, the importance of funding the public debts—but then he wiſhed the ſyſtem to be commenſurate to the object—to be impartial, liberal, and juſt.

On the queſtion to take up the report of the Committee, Mr. Vining moved for the Ayes and Noes, which being called, are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Wynkoop, Williamſon.—30.

NOES.

Meſſrs Ames, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huger, Lawrance, Leonard, Page, Partridge, Parker, Sedgwick, Ranſellaer, Sylveſter, Smith (S. C.) Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth.——24.

The Houſe then took up the amendments propoſed—and agreed to the ſame—Other amendments were made.

The clauſe which impoſes a duty on ſtills was objected to by ſeveral gentlemen, and after ſome converſation on the ſubject, it was agreed that the Bill ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid the following reſolution on the table, viz. "Reſolved, that from and after "the laſt day of —— next, the duties hereto- "fore laid on Teas and Coffee, ſhall ceaſe, and "that the following be laid in their ſtead, viz.

"On Bohea Tea, 12 Cents pr. lb.
"Souchong and other Black Teas, 20 Cents,
"Hyſon Tea, 40 Cents,
"Other Green Teas, 24 Cents,
"Coffee, 5 Cents."

In committee of the whole on the Bill for eſtabliſhing the Poſt Office and Poſt Roads.

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The committee made ſome progreſs in the diſcuſſion of this bill—but not having time to finiſh it, aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they have paſſed the act for extending the Judicial Law of the United States to the State of Rhode Iſland, with one amendment, which was to reduce the ſalary of the Diſtrict Judge from one thouſand, to eight hundred dollars. This amendment was agreed to.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, informing that he had approved and ſigned an Act for extending ſundry acts therein mentioned, to the State of Rhode Iſland—an act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and company—and alſo a reſolution for annexing to the code of laws, the ſeveral treaties now made, and that may be made between the United States and foreign nations.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining, having been engroſſed was read the third time and paſſed.

In committee of the whole on the bill to eſtabliſh the poſt office and poſt roads in the United States.—Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The ſection which prohibits paſſengers from carrying letters, under a penalty of three times the poſtage, was objected to, as impracticable in itſelf—it was moved that it ſhould be expunged.

Mr. Livermore, who was one of the committee, obſerved that this ſection was introduced to prevent the diminution of the revenue from the poſt-office—the mail is now carried in ſtage coaches, in which there are generally ſeveral paſſengers, ſometimes as many as ſix, and it is ſuppoſed that many more letters go by the paſſengers, than by the mail; it is to be ſuppoſed that moſt perſons would wiſh to be excuſed from the trouble of carrying theſe letters, and if this ſection paſſes, they will be furniſhed with an excuſe for not taking them; and it appears very unreaſonable and abſurd that the public ſhould pay the proprietors of the ſtages for tranſporting the mail, and in this way be defrauded out of that revenue which they are undoubtedly entitled to receive.

Mr. White and Mr. Gerry were in favour of ſtriking out the clauſe. Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Sherman in favor of it as in the bill.

The motion for ſtriking out was negatived.

The committee proceeded as far as the 21ſt ſection and then roſe.

Mr. Lawrance of the committee appointed for the purpoſe brought in a bill authoriſing and empowering the Preſident of the United States, to purchaſe ſuch a part of the tract of land at Weſt-Point, as the public ſervice may render neceſſary—read the firſt time. Adjourned.

BOSTON June 9.

ARTILLERY ELECTION.

Monday laſt, being the anniverſary election of Officers of the ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY of this commonwealth—the Corps paraded at 10 o'clock, in the *Old South Meeting-Houſe*—At 12 o'clock, it marched to the Council-Chamber, from whence it eſcorted *His Honor the Lt. Governor* (His Excellency the Governor being indiſpoſed) the *Hon. Council*, and ſeveral military characters, to the *Old Brick Meeting-Houſe*; where an elegant and peculiarly well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HOMER, of Newtown. After the religious ceremonies of the day were over, the following proceſſion was formed, viz.

Lt. Gov. ADAMS—Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN.
Hon. Council, and Senators.
Speaker, and Members of the Houſe.
Preſident of the Univerſity.
Clergy.
Amongſt whom were Abbe ROUSSELET and Mr. THAYER.
Conſuls of France, Holland and Sweden.
Selectmen of Boſton, Gentlemen, and ſtrangers of diſtinction.
Adjutant-General—Officers of Cadets, Caſtle-William, Artillery and Fuſiliers, in uniform.
Honorary Members, &c.

Which was eſcorted by the Company to Faneuil Hall; where a ſumptuous dinner was provided —After which the following toaſts were drank:

1. The PRESIDENT of the United States (three cheers)—2. The Vice-Preſident, and Congreſs of America. 3. The Governor, and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts. 4. The Powers of Europe, in Alliance with the United States. 5. Agriculture Manufactures, Fiſheries and Commerce. [His Honor the Lieutenant Governor then gave the following toaſt—*Proſperity to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.*] 6. The King of France *(clapping of hands)* 7. The Marquis de la FAYETTE. 8. The National Aſſembly of France——may they rightly diſtinguiſh between the evils of licentiouſneſs, and the bleſſings of good government. 9. Chief Juſtice JAY. 10. Gen. KNOX. 11. Mr. HAMILTON. 12. Mr. JEFFERSON. 13. May the inhabitants of Ameriea exerciſe the ſame wiſdom in preſerving as they have in erecting the FEDERAL DOME.

The Hall was beautifully decorated. The entrance formed an Arch, ſupporting the *Orcheſtra* where the Band performed during the entertainment—The front exhibited *Plenty* with her cornucopia—under which were 13 circles incloſing as many ſtars; and on each ſide were diſplayed the ſtandards of the Company, and of the Artillery. They key ſtone of the Arch bore this inſcription—"Incorporated 1638." The back part was ornamented with ſtandards, and the whole decoraced with evergreen and flowers. From three parts of the wall, in quadrangular directions, hung wreaths of flowers of every tint, with cluſters hanging from the centre of each. The upper wreath ſupported thirteen pendant circles of evergreen and flowers, in the centre of each of which was a ſtar. At the head of the Hall was one grand Arch, from the key-ſtone of which hung a golden *fleur de lis*: In the rear of this, in the front window, was placed an obeliſk [finely executed by Johnſon]—the baſe was formed by a Buſt of the PRESIDENT of the United States, encircled with a glory—the inſcription, "*The luſtre of his actions ſhines with triumphant brightneſs, and ſpreads a glory round him:*" Over this, at the top of the obeliſk, was the all pervading EYE diffuſing its emanations on our FABIUS, with an inſcription, "*Fideles Protego,*" over it. In the centre a winged *Cherub* crowning the PRESIDENT with a chaplet of *Laurel*, encircling the words, "*Premium Virtutis*"—and a garter extending on each ſide the Cherub, bearing the motto, "*Sic itur ad Aſtra.*" Two large American colours were diſplayed on each ſide the obeliſk, with good effect. The elegance and neatneſs of the decorations did much credit to the gentlemen who executed them; and received the tribute of approbation from the thouſands who viſited the Hall to ſee them.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Treaties made or which ſhall be made, and promulged under the authority of the United States, ſhall, from time to time, be publiſhed, and annexed to their Code of Laws by the Secretary of State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JUNE THE FOURTEENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT for the relief of THOMAS JENKINS and Company.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the duties amounting to one hundred and ſixty ſeven dollars and fifty cents, be remitted, on a parcel of hemp, duck, ticklenburgh and molaſſes, the property of THOMAS JENKINS and Company, merchants of the city of Hudſon in the State of New-York, which were loſt by fire in the brig Minerva, on her paſſage from New-York to the city of Hudſon, her port of delivery: And the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow a credit on the Bond or Bonds executed by the ſaid THOMAS JENKINS and Company, for payment of the duties on the ſaid goods.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JUNE THE FOURTEENTH, 1790
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States,*
(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

PROVIDENCE, June 5.

On Tueſday the inhabitants of this town very generally and cordially united in celebrating the adoption of the Conſtitution, which has completed the Thirteenth Arch of the "rais'd Empire," uniting all the States under *a free and efficient government*, after a liberal and intelligent inveſtigation.

At ſunriſe the united company of the train of artillery, commanded by Col. Tillinghaſt, appeared in uniform, and diſcharged Thirteen Cannon. A ſimilar diſcharge was repeated at noon —after which the company, with a number of other Gentlemen, repaired to the Colonel's houſe, where a handſome entertainment had been prepared for them. After dinner the following toaſts were drank, viz.

1. The Preſident of the United States.—2. The Senate and Repreſentatives of the United States —3. The Governor and Company.—4. The Rhode-Iſland Convention, that completed the Union of America.—5. May the Union laſt till Years ſhall ceaſe to roll.—6. Peace at Home, and Reputation abroad.—7. May the Groans of the diſtreſſed be no more heard.—8. May America forever honor the Men who have led her to her preſent happy ſituation.—9. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.—10. The encouragers of uſeful Arts.—11. The abolition of Party.—12 May the good of the whole be the grand object. —13. May private virtue be the road to public honor.

At three o'clock a diſcharge of thirteen Cannon was repeated. A Proceſſion of reſpectable citizens, like a Band of Brothers, then marched with great order and regularity, through the ſtreets, accompanied by martial Muſic, and diſplaying the banners of Union, freedom and independence. In the evening the Ship Warren was moſt ingeniouſly illuminated, and made a very ſplendid appearance; and a variety of handſome fire-works, prepared by the company of Artillery. cloſed the public exhibitions on this truly memorable occaſion.

The next evening a Ball was given to the fair Daughters of freedom.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 16, 1790.

APPOINTMENTS.——*By Authority.*

In the State of South-Carolina.

THOMAS BEE, Judge of South Carolina Diſtrict, in the place of *William Drayton*, deceaſed.

In the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Collector,
ROBERT CROOKE, Naval-Officer, } of Newport.
DANIEL LYMAN, Surveyor,

JEREMIAH OLNEY, Collector,
THEODORE FOSTER, Naval-Officer, } of Providence.
WILLIAM BARTON, Surveyor,

The Senate of the United States on Monday laſt, poſtponed the conſideration of the Reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for holding the next ſeſſion of Congreſs at Baltimore, to that day fortnight.

Monday the Artillery of this City commanded by Col. Bauman was reviewed according to Law. The regiment made a fine appearance, and received the full approbation of numerous ſpectators.—

A melancholy accident happened laſt Sunday Evening—a promiſing boy of 9 years of age, nephew of Sir John Temple, fell overboard from a Sloop in the North River, and was drowned—his body was found the next day.—

The lateſt intelligence from Europe is that an Alliance is formed between the Turks and the Pruſſians—the treaty is alſo ſaid to be ſigned by the Engliſh Poliſh and Swediſh Ambaſſadors at Conſtantinople——That the King of Pruſſia in conſequence of this is making great preparations for war—That the determination of the Divan to continue the war was received with applauſe by the people—The campaign between Sweden and Ruſſia is opened by an attack on a Ruſſian Fortreſs which was taken—That affairs in the low Countries preſent a moſt alarming picture, jealouſy, treachery and ambition having deſtroyed the confidence of the people in their leaders, and interrupted that Union on which the hopes of freedom are ſuſpended—That Gen. Vander Merſch has been arreſted—The following is a copy of a letter from him addreſſed to the States,

My Lords,

"I am come here in purſuance of your com- "mands: Crimes of the blackeſt kind are impu- "ted to me—If I am guilty let my head fall— "If I am innocent, as my conſcience teſtifies, I "ought to be exculpated—Death or reparation "of my honor is then what I demand."—

Some accounts from France ſay that the Clergy are ſo diſſatisfied with being ſtripped of their revenues, that they preach up the moſt ſeditious doctrines againſt the National Aſſembly, but in the moſt artful and covert manner, tho calculated to inflame the minds of the populace—

The National Aſſembly have immortalized their proceedings by eſtabliſhing the trial by Jury—and by ſolemnly declaring that conqueſt and extending the limits of the Kingdom ſhall diſgrace their public Councils no more.—

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship Olive Branch, Barnwell, Dublin, 45 days.
Brig Peru, Baddock, Port-au-Prince, 24.
——Mary, Findlatter, Martha Bray, 36 days.
Sloop Sally, Carey, Philadelphia, 9 days.
——Ann, Leyburn, Grenada, 19 days.
——Grace, Whiting, Cape Francois, 17 days.
Schooner Hannah, Yatts, St. Auſtatia, 28 days.

LONDON, April 10.

THE Prince de Conti having returned to Paris will induce ſeveral others of the French fugitive Princes to follow his example. The abſence of many of the French Nobility from their own country, is one cauſe of the great ſcarcity of ready money.

In the laſt letter from the King of Pruſſia to the Biſhop of Liege, his Majeſty ſays, that if the Prince does not accede to his propoſitions, he ſhall withdraw his forces from Liege, which he is well aſſured will produce a civil war.

The new King of Hungary brings with him to Germany, what was much wanted in the laſt months of his brother's reign, a great ſupply of money. It is ſaid that his Majeſty, whilſt Grand Duke of Tuſcany, was able to lay by annually ſo conſiderable a ſum of money, that he found himſelf, on the day of his brother's death, poſſeſſed of a capital of eighty millions of florins.

The ſtates of Flanders and Haunau, have both declared themſelves ſtrongly in favor of returning to the allegiance of the new King of Hungary, on the terms propoſed by his Majeſty. Every prudent citizen would wiſh to do the ſame, for it is impoſſible now to miſtake the motives and actions of the clergy of Brabant, whoſe ſole view is to aggrandize themſelves at the ſacrifice of the country at large.

Very few of the fugitive Nobleſſe of France, reſident in this country, can procure remittances from home, and the ſituations of ſeveral are in conſequence diſtreſsful in the extreme! The Duke of Luxembourg is to be reckoned among the unfortunate, as though he was left without a reſource, he has found a friend from whom he experiences an ample ſupport. He had conciliated the friendſhip of the Duke of Marlborough by his politeneſs ſhewn to the latter when in Paris, and his Grace has, in return, given him permiſſion to draw on his Banker without reſtriction. This inſtance of munificence does honour to the country.

Among the foremoſt of the late Emperor's good qualities, was that of attending to applications when from the meaneſt of his ſubjects; and it is to the honor of his memory that in no inſtance where redreſs of grievance was demanded in juſtice or equity, it was ever refuſed. His firſt buſineſs every day was to read over and inveſtigate all petitions and memorials, and to give orders accordingly.

April 16.

By recent accounts from China, we learn that every part of that vaſt empire is defaced and torn by civil diſſenſions, which rage with the moſt ungovernable fury; the ſame accounts alſo deſcribe, in the moſt pathetic terms a mortality occaſioned by famine through moſt of the provinces, particularly in that of Canton, where the miſeries of the people are indeſcribable.

Such were the calamities occaſioned by famine in the province of Canton, that contrary to the jealous ſpirit of the people, the Engliſh then at that port were invited into the town, and permitted to explore the adjacent country, that they might behold, and report to the Britiſh ſettlements, the diſtreſſes which reigned there; but unfortunately for their own preſervation, the ſettlements were compelled to deny them that relief which at any other time humanity would afford and dictate.

The inhabitants living on the river, who are prodigiouſly numerous, felt much leſs the effects of this famine, than thoſe in the country, the former having a ſupply of fiſh, of which neceſſity obliged them to refuſe the participation with their unhappy countrymen.

So ſacred is the liberty of the Preſs conſidered by the French National Aſſembly, that they will overlook even libels upon themſelves and their proceedings, rather than attempt to check the freedom of writing and of printing.

Declaration of the Sovereign Congreſs of the United Provinces of Flanders.

Dated Bruſſels, April 7.

The ſaid Congreſs being informed that a report is ſpread abroad, that regulations are about to take place with foreign powers, contrary to the rights and liberties of the Republic and United Provinces, poſitively declare that no engagement whatſoever has been entered into with any foreign power, neither do they mean to enter into any which can in the leaſt affect the liberty, independence, or commerce of the Republic in general, nor any particular province. The Congreſs exhort, therefore, every individual, to be cautious of giving credit to every inſinuation of the kind, which can proceed only from evil-minded people, with a view to check the ardour of patriotiſm among the people—to foment diviſions, and to check the confidence of the nation placed in their repreſentatives.

Given in Congreſs, April 6th, 1790.
(Signed) Baron de Haverſkerke, Preſ.
H. C. N. Vandernoot,
P. S. Vaneupen, Sec.

Doctor Blair, of Edinburgh, has received eight hundred pounds for the copy of a third volume of ſermons.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

As the derivation of the term *Merry Andrew* is not generally known, it may not be amiſs to mention, that it aroſe from one *Andrew Borde*, a droll phyſician, who uſed to attend market towns, and harrangue the populace in a facetious manner. He was in great repute, and much followed in the year 1574.

BURLINGTON, June 1.

A correſpondent begs leave to ſuggeſt to the farmers of New Jerſey, the great advantages that would flow from ſhearing their early lambs. The cuſtom is generally adopted in England, and furniſhes a valuable material in the important manufacture of woolen hats. The uſual time for ſhearing lambs is about five or ſix weeks after that of ſheep ſhearing; this will allow ſufficient time for the fleeces of the lambs to grow before winter; and inſtead of injuring, rather promotes the growth of the wool. Many judicious farmers in this country have tried the experiment with ſucceſs, and found the averaged quantity of wool obtained by theſe means, to be a pound and a quarter from each lamb.

BOSTON, JUNE 5.

Mr. SPELLERD, for many years Quarter-Maſter in the 16th, or (Queen's) Regiment of Light-Dragoons, known by the name of Burgoyne's, and who was captured with that General and Lord Cornwallis, in this country, has lately arrived in this town, from Gibraltar; and is an inſtance of the good effects that the exerciſe of walking has upon the health. This gentleman is conſidered as one of the firſt walkers in Europe—he has lately walked through every county in England and Ireland, through France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great part of the Barbary ſtates, particularly from Tangiers to Meqinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab's country—he has alſo walked above 790 miles ſince his arrival in America.—What moſt remarkable is, that ſevere ſnow ſtorms never deter him from ſetting upon a journey on foot, from which he ſeldom feels the ſmalleſt inconvenience.

STOCKBRIDGE, June 8.

"WE ARE ONE," was the motto adopted by our countrymen when they firſt leagued together to "break the yoke of the proud oppreſſors of mankind." This bright ſentiment animated them to tread the path they had laid out, with firmneſs; the genius of liberty ſmiled on their endeavours to reach the expected bliſs, and with open arms ſtood ready to embrace thoſe whoſe profeſſed principles reflected honor upon her cauſe. By Union we conquered, and by Union alone can the glory of the American empire be eſtabliſhed.—Jealouſy, however ſmall at preſent her power and influence, ſeems engaged to promote diſtruſt in the minds of ſome, and ſtimulates them to ſuggeſt that the general and ſtate Governments are actuated by different intereſts. How wrong the ſuggeſtion! Are not the ſtate governments neceſſary and important links of the general government? And will not the diſſolution of the one involve in its iſſue the diſſolution of the other? How abſurd then the ſuppoſition that there is danger of the general government's aſſuming all power, and ſwallowing up the prerogatives and privileges of the ſtate governments. But it is feared, or pretended to be feared by ſome, that if the general government exerciſe their CONSTITUTIONAL powers to promote the general weal, if they model the important national concerns to the beſt advantage, if they provide for the exigences of the country and the ſupport of the government, in the way leaſt burthenſome to the people, (and this they are bound by the moſt ſacred ties of juſtice, honor, and patriotiſm to accompliſh)—if the general government do this, ſome pretend to fear that the freedom, ſovereignty, and independence of the ſeveral ſtates will be annihilated. What aſtoniſhing abſurdity this! America is a free, ſovereign, and independent nation. But, are the ſeveral ſtates free and independent of the National Government? Are the different ſtates which compoſe the Union, free and independent nations? If ſo, the general government is uſeleſs, and the ſooner abliſhed the better. But the fact is the reverſe. The States are dependent on the general government, and the general government depenent on the States. Can the head exiſt without the body, or the body without the head? The words Freedom, Sovereignty, and Independence, are often proſtituted, and as often echoed and re-echoed to the people's detriment. When once the baneful, the prejudicial idea ſhall predominate, that the ſtates, ſeparate, and of themſelves, are free and independent, and the attempt is made by each to act in this capacity, farewell to the peace, happineſs and proſperity of this country; the ſtates will then indeed be free and independent of every thing but anarchy and civil diſcord. But let us hope better things. Should the States refuſe to liſten to the whiſpers of an unreaſonable and groundleſs jealouſy, and concur in aiding the General Government to promote and eſtabliſh thoſe general national plans on which the happineſs of the people, and the welfare of the country depends, we may then with ſafety predict, that the glory of America will TRAVEL WITH THE SUN, AND EXPIRE WITH THE SKIES.

A MOTHER's ADDRESS TO HER DYING INFANT.

TENDER, ſofteſt Infant mild!
Perfect, ſweeteſt, loveliest Child!
Tranſient luſtre! beauteous Clay!
Smiling wonder of a day;
'Ere the laſt convulſive ſtart
Rends thy unreſiſting heart,
'Ere the long enduring ſwoon
Weighs thy precious eye-lids down:
Ah! regard a Mother's moan,
Anguiſh ſharper than thy own;
Faireſt eye, whoſe dawning light
Late, with rapture fill'd my ſight,
'Ere thy orbs extinguiſh'd be,
Bend their trembling beams on me.
Drooping Sweetneſs! verdant flower,
Blooming, withering in an hour!
'Ere thy gentle breaſt ſuſtains
Lateſt, fierceſt, mortal pains;
Here a ſuppliant, let me be
Partner in thy deſtiny.

Z.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

JUNE 16.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5/3. 5/.	Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Antigua Rum,	4/9. a 5/.	Do. 18. inch do.	18/
St. Croix, do.	4/6.	Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Country, do.	3/.	Pipe do. do.	9l.
Molaſſes,	2/3.	Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Brandy,	7/7.	Do. do. heading,	8l.
Geneva,	5/.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5/.
Do. in caſes,	28/.	Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. a 72/.	Do. French do.	5l.
Loaf, do.	1/4.	Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Lump, do.	1/2½.	Whitecoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	12d.
Pepper,	2/7 2/9.	Red wood, per ton,	18l.
Pimento,	1/4.	Fuſtick,	10l.
Coffee,	1/3. 1/4.	Beaver, per lb.	12/. a 16/.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. a 6/.	Otter per ſkin,	9/. 30/.
Do. French,	18/. 10/.	Grey fox,	4/7.
Rice,	23/. 24/.	Martin,	4/10.
Superfine Flour,	64/.	Racoon,	3/6 a 7/6.
Common do.	58/.	Muſkrat,	10d. a 14d.
Rye do.	30/. a 28/.	Beaver hats,	64/.
Indian Meal,	18/. 20/.	Caſtor do.	48/.
Rye,	5/. *pr. buſh.*	Chocolate,	14d.
Wheat,	11/. a 10/6.	Cocoa.	70/. a 80/.
Corn, (Southern)	4/.	Cotton,	2/6.
Do. (Northern,)	5/. a 4/9.	Tar, pr. bar.	11/.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/. 50/.	Pitch,	14/.
Pork, firſt quality,	80/.	Turpentine,	21/. a 20/.
Oats,	2/3.	Tobacco, James River,	4d. a 3½d.
Flax-ſeed,	5/.	Do. York,	4d. a 3½d.
Shipbread per cwt.	21/. 24/.	Do. Rappahanock,	2d a 3½d.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. a 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured,	8½d.
Do. bloomery,	25l. a 26l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2d a 3½d.
Swedes do.	45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Ruſſia do.	30l.	Do. bars,	68/.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. a 9l.	Do. Shot,	68/.
German ſteel,	9d. per lb.	Red lead,	68/.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d.	14d.	White do. dry,	95/.
Do. do. do.	6d. 12d.	White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Do. do. do.	8d. 9½d.	Salt-petre hams,	7½d.
Do. do. do.	10d.	Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Do. do. do.	12d.	Mould do.	11d. a 1/.
Do. do. do.	20d. 7½d a 8½d.	Tallow dipt,	9½d.
Do. do. do.	24d.	Soap,	5d. a 8d.
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. a 40l.	Caſtile ſoap,	9d. a 10d.
Pearl aſh,	48l a 50l.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15d.
Bees-wax per lb.	2/.	Country do.	5d. 6d.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. a 30/.	Butter,	8d.
Herrings,	18/. 16/.	Hyſon tea,	9/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10d.	Sequin do.	6/6.
Dominico, do.	9d.	Bohea do.	2/4.
Honduras, do.	7d.	Ginſeng,	2/. a 2/6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.	8l.	Starch Poland,	7d.
Do. chipped.	14l.	Snuff,	2/3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.	Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	36/.
1 inch do.	5l.	Liverpool do.	2/.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. a 90l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Port,	46l.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.	Liſbon, pr. gal.	5/
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.	Teneriff,	4/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.	Fyall,	3/3.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/	Spermaceti do,	6/.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Shake-down hhds.	3/6
1 inch do.	4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	6/.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.	Nail rods, pr. ton,	34/. 3 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.	Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4/.
		Whale do. pr. barrel,	50/. a56/.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling houſe, in every circumſtance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, ſituated in a very pleaſant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jerſey.——The lot contains about four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the beſt fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made ſo eaſy as to ſuit the purchaſer. Enquire of the Subſcriber at No. 12, Wall-Street.
ELIAS BOUDINOT.
June 2, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.
Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,
WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

To be LET, *and poſſeſſion given immediately*,
THE HOUSE No. 27, Front Street.——A part of the FURNITURE will be ſold, on reaſonable terms, to accommodate the Tenant, if required. Apply on the premiſes.
June 12, 1790.

The Mail Diligence,
FOR PHILADELPHIA,
LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.
Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Oſtler, one that is ſober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find ſteady employment, by applying to the Subſcriber,
ARCHER GIFFORD.
N. B. None but a ſober perſon, and one well recommended need apply.
Newark, May 29, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by
EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street*.
New-York, April 17, 1790.